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*Emploi de la suggestion hypnotique pour l'éducation des enfants et des adolescents.* LIÉBEAULT. *Revue de l'Hypnotisme*, Jan. 1889.

The answer to such questions as that of the applicability of hypnotism in pedagogy and moral reform lies in the pooling of observations. To that end Dr. Liébeault contributes a brief statement of 22 cases from his own experience. The subjects ranged in age from 14 months to 19 years. All except one were inferior in intellect, morality or emotional control; 13 were in good physical health, and 8 not so. Of the 13, three were set right, 7 were helped and 3 not helped (7 of these have not yet been long under treatment); of the 8, seven were set right and one not helped. A single case in normal physical and mental condition, a lycée student of sixteen, was able to work more and better while the treatment continued. In all, there were 10 cures, 8 betterments and 4 failures. Hypnotic suggestion proved useful in removing excessive fearfulness in 3, passion in 2, depraved habits in 4, lying in 1; two unruly children were somewhat though not completely restrained. An effort was made some time ago by M. Félix Héments to obtain official permission to put the thing to test on a grand scale among the inmates of the houses of correction. The results of such an experiment would be awaited with the greatest possible interest.

In an earlier number of the same journal (November, 1888), Dr. Aug. Voisin contributes the case of a youth of sixteen who from his boyhood had been uncontrolled, a liar and a thief, and had gone from bad to worse as he grew up. After exhausting his family and several reformatories, he was finally sent to Dr. Voisin. His bad habits gradually yielded to suggestion in successive hypnotizings, and at the end of a month he was apparently reformed. At the end of three months, six weeks after the last hypnotizing, he had had no relapse.

*Des hallucinations négatives suggérées.* Dr. BERNHEIM. *Revue de l'Hypnotisme*, Dec. 1888.

That a negative hallucination was a purely psychical act, a refusal to give audience to a sensation received and registered by lower centers, has long been an accredited doctrine of the Nancy school. Perhaps no more striking evidence in its favor has been furnished than that supplied in this article. The subject was a young lady of eighteen years, affected with sciatica, but otherwise without neurotic taint, easily hypnotizable and showing all the characteristic phenomena. Dr. Bernheim gives her the post-hypnotic suggestion that upon awakening she will not see him; he will be gone. Upon awakening he calls her, stands before her, sticks a pin into her skin, but she refuses to recognize any sensation emanating from him. It may be noted that this does not take place with every subject; some will simply not see the doctor, but will hear him and feel his touches; if such are told that they will neither see, hear nor feel Dr. Bernheim, the result is as that described. Desiring to see how far this condition admitted of abuse from a medico-legal point of view, Dr. Bernheim addressed insulting words to her and threatened violence. Ordinarily very sensitive and reserved, she gave no sign of feeling. She was then hypnotized and told that upon reawakening Dr. Bernheim would be there. This works well and Dr. Bernheim begins to question her. She